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# The Humane Society

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news



# Charter

## of Man's Duties towards Animals

*It is recognised that individual or cultural differences, that circumstances or material environment cause or necessitate variations in man's attitude towards animals. It is however, a duty common to all mankind of whatever religion or philosophical conceptions, of whatever people or culture, to protect animals against cruelty and avoidable pain and to treat them well, to cultivate an attitude of compassion and of kindness towards them, to respect their dignity, their liberty and their own sphere of existence, and to spare their life as much as is possible.*

*Such an attitude should in all countries be laid down in specific laws for the protection of animals and it should receive strong emphasis in educational aims and practices of whatever kind.*

*It is considered that the following aims should become more and more part of our mental outlook and should progressively be realized in our behaviour:*

*A growing awareness of the moral aspects of our relations towards animals:*

*A continual rethinking of the pragmatic aspects of these relations, including a responsible judgement about the purposes for which we make use of animals and of the latitude involved:*

*A critical revaluation of our conventional and customary attitudes:*

*A deepening of our sensitivity towards animals, irrespective of our liking or our emotional relations towards specific kinds of animals:*

*A progressive application of the main principles and mentality of animal protection, not only in laws and regulations or in organised animal welfare activities but also in our daily life.*

## The Humane Society OF THE UNITED STATES

The Humane Society News is published quarterly by The Humane Society of the United States, with headquarters at 2100 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Telephone: (202) 452-1100

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## Of Human Duties and Animal Rights

The HSUS is pleased to present on the opposite page a **Charter of Man's Duties Towards Animals**. This charter, composed and drafted by Professor S. Hofstra of Ossendrecht, Netherlands, and President of the World Federation for the Protection of Animals from 1966-1974, is one of the most comprehensive and sensitive statements on man's responsibilities and duties toward animals of all species. Formal adoption of this statement by the WFPA to stand alongside its Constitution was approved by its Council in May, 1978.

This charter represents one of a growing number of efforts and activities on the part of many individuals and organizations to articulate the rightful place of non-human animal species in the affairs of societies and governments. For too long, the animal welfare movement worldwide has been accorded the role of apologists for animal welfare concerns. That day and mode of thinking is now gone; a new era has dawned. Whether the emphasis be on human duties or animal rights, it is abundantly clear that the conscience of the world's peoples is being awakened to the appropriateness, necessity, and rightfulness of providing non-human animal species a place of respect and purposefulness within the affairs of humans. It is with great appreciation to Dr. Hofstra that The HSUS presents this statement alongside its new book, *On the Fifth Day: Animal Rights and Human Ethics*.

I commend this statement to you and urge you to adopt it as your personal charter.



John A. Hoyt

## president's perspective

# HSUS SUES TO PROTECT WILD HORSES

HSUS and the American Horse Protection Association (AHPA) are jointly suing the Department of Interior to challenge the mismanagement and cruelty of their administration of wild horse programs in Nevada.

The suit charges that the Bureau of Land Management, under the Department of Interior, has:

**Conducted roundups of thousands of wild horses in Nevada based on inaccurate, out of date, and incomplete studies of horse populations and range conditions.**

**Brutally and inhumanely mistreated horses that have been rounded up, causing injury and extreme suffering to thousands of wild horses and death to hundreds more.**

**Permitted thousands of wild horses to be used for commercial exploitation.**

The Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act was designed to preserve and protect these animals, but BLM's actions seem to be more effective in protecting the commercial grazing interests of a few private citizens. Ranchers who use public lands to graze their livestock believe wild horses compete with their sheep and cattle for forage. Before 1971, ranchers periodically held massive wild horse roundups to rid the lands of what they considered to be pests. By 1971, the wild horse population in the United States was seriously depleted, totaling less than 20,000 animals.

The Wild Free-Roaming Horses

and Burros Act authorized the Interior Department and BLM to manage the horses at a minimal level, and protect them as "an integral part of the natural system of the public lands." Instead of minimal management, BLM seems to be aiming for minimal horses. They have consistently used their management powers to round up wild horses and reduce their numbers to the 1971 level, the level at which they were so dangerously depleted that Congress voted to protect them. BLM attempts to justify these roundups as necessary to improve range quality, reduce deterioration of range resources, and insure adequate forage for domestic livestock and wildlife. However, they do not have any scientific data to prove the horses are having any detrimental effect on the environment, nor have they proved that horses and livestock compete for forage by feeding in the same areas. Less than one percent of this country's livestock grazes on public lands, so BLM is sacrificing many wild horses to serve the needs of a very small group of citizens.

BLM's methods of estimating numbers of horses on the range are inaccurate, and tend to show an increase in population that does not exist in fact. There can be no justification for taking horses off the range until a complete and accurate count of current numbers is made.

As an example of how far off the mark an "official" estimate of animal populations can be, the National Park Service estimated in 1976 that the Grand Canyon was overrun with 2500 to 3000 wild burros. When their plans

to eliminate these burros were announced, HSUS filed suit against NPS to force them to do an environmental study before any action was taken. Rather than go to court, NPS agreed to take an accurate count of the burros. Those figures have finally been released, and it turns out there are only 266 burros in the Grand Canyon.

BLM has refused to prepare an environmental impact statement before each roundup. HSUS is asking the court to find this a violation of the law. HSUS believes when BLM is forced to do such a study, and obtain accurate and scientific data on populations and range conditions, they will no longer be able to justify wild horse roundups.

The suit also describes the cruel treatment wild horses receive at the Palomino Valley holding area in Nevada. HSUS Chief Investigator Frantz Dantzler's recent investigation of this facility was reported in the Spring issue of The HSUS News.

The holding area is badly designed, and is not large enough to handle the number of animals brought there. Horses are not segregated by age and sex, resulting in fights in which horses are kicked and bitten. In wet weather the animals stand ankle deep in a mire of mud, urine, and manure. Hay is tossed on the ground instead of being placed in feeding racks. It gets trampled into the mud, and some horses become ill from swallowing mud and rocks while trying to pick out the hay. Sick horses don't receive veterinary treatment, nor are they separated from the healthy horses. The

result is that hundreds of wild horses have died of injury and disease at the holding area.

All the wild horses rounded up in Nevada are brought to this holding area to await adoption. BLM admits to burying 300 dead horses since November, 1976, out of about 2000 processed through Palomino Valley. Old age or natural causes cannot account for this high mortality rate. The lack of proper care at the holding area is the cause. The HSUS suit asks the court to stop BLM from rounding up any more horses in Nevada until the Palomino Valley holding area is managed humanely, in accordance with the intent of the law.

HSUS is also suing to stop abuses of wild horses under the Adopt-A-Horse program. This program was designed to place wild horses, taken off the range, with private individuals who will maintain and protect the animals. It is specified in the law that they cannot be used for commercial exploitation.

Caring for a horse properly is expensive. It is alleged in the suit that BLM has adopted out as many as 400 horses to a single individual without adequate investigation of that person's ability to care for so many horses. It is reasonable to suspect these horses are being sold by their adopters either as pleasure horses, or to a slaughterhouse.

BLM retains legal ownership of

adopted horses, but rarely, if ever, checks to be sure they are humanely cared for. This incredible situation obviously results in many of the horses being mistreated and exploited for profit.

The suit was filed in Washington, D.C., but the trial has been moved to Nevada. Frantz Dantzler of HSUS and Joan Blue of AHPA, along with other experts in horse care and management, will testify in court for the animals.

The removal from Washington to Nevada was the result of a motion

filed by BLM. It is believed that BLM felt it would receive a more sympathetic hearing in a Nevada court, because of the many ranchers who live in the state.

It is hoped the Court will enjoin the roundup planned for July. Even if that proceeds as scheduled, it is the view of HSUS General Counsel Murdaugh Madden that this suit will expose a number of glaring deficiencies in the present program and will surely result in much needed changes and improvements, and more humane treatment for America's wild horses. ■



From roundup to holding area to adoption, wild horses frequently suffer from neglect and mistreatment under BLM's "care."



**KANSAS CITY**—At any large zoo, administrative problems sooner or later become animal problems. This is the case at the Kansas City Zoo. Complaints from keepers and the public of substandard care for the animals brought Pressman and HSUS Midwest Regional Director, Ann Gonnerman, to inspect the zoo. They found some bad problems, such as the area where the hoofed animals are kept. Some are in the Plains Barn, and are never allowed outside. Those that are brought out have to walk around in mud and filth.

The wolf compound also had flooded areas of stagnant water. This is a perfect breeding ground for mosquitoes that could carry heartworm disease to the canines.

In Pressman's report to the Parks Board that oversees the zoo, she wrote that "The zoo, in a word, is overburdened." Breeding at the zoo is done without regard to where baby animals will be kept once they grow to adulthood. Keepers and veterinarians must work doubly hard to keep animals healthy and alive in such overcrowded conditions. Pressman suggested the zoo cut back on the number of animals in its collection until the population was at a level the facilities could handle without overcrowding.

Pressman felt the root of these problems was in the zoo's administration. The Kansas City Parks and Recreation Board has taken on most of the responsibility for running the zoo, and the Zoo Director has been left with very little power. "The Board and the Director barely communicate with each other," said Pressman. "The result is the Zoo Director knows what the animals need, but can't get it, while the Board could get the changes made, but doesn't know what is needed."

The zoo's veterinarian should be involved in the day to day decisions on animal care and the design of display facilities. Pressman reported "We found that veterinary and nursing care was fine, but the veterinarian is more of a vendor, being much like a repairman who comes in to fix broken things, but is not given authority for decisions on the quality of life for some of the animals at the Kansas City Zoo."

The zoo is now taking steps to correct some of the unhealthy and unsanitary conditions Pressman found. HSUS will continue to monitor the zoo and press for the basic changes that will result in better care for the animals.

**BIRMINGHAM**—HSUS recently brought cruelty charges against the Director of the Jimmy Morgan Zoo in Birmingham, Alabama, in the case of the death of a baby hippopotamus.

April, an 11 month old hippo, apparently died from stress and fatigue after zoo employees spent almost seven hours trying to load her into a truck.

April had been sold to a zoo in North Carolina, but balked when her keeper attempted to lead her up and down ramps and hallways to reach the waiting truck. At first she hid behind her father, Pop. Pop was then tranquilized to get him out of the way. Within two hours, he was dead. The death has been attributed to either a bad reaction to the sedative, or a heart attack brought on by the commotion in the Pachyderm building.

April was also lightly sedated, but still would not walk to the truck. Witnesses report that mop handles, brooms, water hoses, electric shocking devices, ropes and other tools were used to drive her or pull her to the truck. When April was no longer able to walk due to exhaustion and the sedative, employees loaded her onto a heavy piece of plywood and tried to drag her to the truck. After seven hours of this harassment, the keepers gave up and left her alone. The next morning, she was found dead.

In the wake of this incident, the Birmingham Park and Recreation Board, which administers the zoo, decided to call in independent zoo experts to conduct a thorough investigation. Sue Pressman, HSUS Director of Wildlife, and Theodore Reed, Director of the National Zoo in Washington, D.C., were invited to inspect the facility.

Pressman reported that the mishandling of the hippopotamus was only one of many problems at the zoo. She felt that the zoo's director, Bob Truett, was responsible for the cruel treatment the baby hippo received.

"There is no excuse for this happening," said Pressman. "A lack of communication between the Director and the zoo's veterinarian is an underlying cause of these deaths, because the two did not cooperate in planning the move so it could be done with minimum stress."

Pressman and Phil Steward, HSUS Investigator, conferred with city officials and the city prosecutor and finally signed a complaint against Truett under the Alabama animal cruelty statutes. Truett was found "not guilty" by the trial judge in July.

Pressman also submitted a report to the Director of the Parks and Recreation Board outlining other problems at the zoo and suggesting administrative changes that could result in better care and facilities for the animals.

# ZOO STORIES

**Reports of cruelty or mismanagement recently brought HSUS Director of Wildlife Sue Pressman to these four zoos.**

**SAN ANTONIO**—After a recent inspection of the San Antonio Zoological Gardens, Sue Pressman reported to the local newspapers that "We found absolutely no evidence of cruelty to animals or illegal activities here. There are still some ethical questions concerning animal disposition, however, that we're not happy with."

Pressman found the San Antonio Zoo to be one of the best managed in the country, but she was disturbed to discover that the zoo regularly sells its surplus animals to Texas ranchers. "Some of the ranchers use these animals as breeding stock to create trophy targets for hunters," Pressman reports, "and we don't think a zoo should be involved in such a business."

The animals in question are mostly antelope and sheep. Some breeds, such as the Black

Buck from India, are very rare in their native lands. Successful breeding programs at the zoo result in a surplus of such animals. These are sold to Texans who let the animals run free on their large ranches until a fair-sized herd develops. Hunters often pay fees of up to \$1,000.00 to the property owner for the thrill of shooting these exotic and beautiful animals.

The zoo administration attempts to justify its policy on the grounds that these species, which are endangered in other parts of the world, are plentiful in Texas due to the ranchers' willingness to breed them. HSUS believes that a zoo, as an educational and conservation-minded organization, should not be involved in stocking game preserves for hunters.

**MAYAGUEZ, PUERTO RICO**—At the Mayaguez Zoo, 17 lions are crowded into a too-small display area, while a new, \$60,000 reptile building houses only two snakes. A large open plains area that would make a fine habitat for some exotic species of antelope, instead contains 18 ponies. Such misuse of available facilities is due to the lack of professional planning and direction.

On her recent inspection of the Mayaguez Zoo, Pressman found it had never had a professional zoo director. "Running a zoo is no job for a talented amateur, no matter how good the intentions. Dealing with the complexities of caring for many different types of animals, personnel, maintenance and design of buildings and grounds, and acquiring suitable animals to build the collection requires a professional with a solid background in zoo administration."

Pressman inspected the zoo at the request of the Mayaguez Society for the Protection of

Animals. She was accompanied by a representative of the Parks and Recreation Department that oversees the zoo. Her strong recommendation was that a professional zoo director be hired immediately to take charge of zoo operations, relieve the overcrowding, and plan for better utilization of the existing facilities.



Pressman (left) recommended professional help to improve the Mayaguez Zoo.

# TUNA BOYCOTT: A REEVALUATION

In January, 1976, The HSUS instituted a boycott of all tuna products. The boycott was undertaken because the tuna industry was killing hundreds of thousands of porpoise in the course of commercial fishing for tuna, and was doing little to improve the situation. HSUS felt that one way to get the industry to cooperate in attempts to end the porpoise slaughter was to boycott tuna and affect the economic interests of the industry.

**The slaughter of porpoise began** with the development of the purse seine technique in the early sixties. Knowing that yellowfin tuna swim underneath schools of porpoise, the tuna fishermen would pull their three-quarter mile long net around a porpoise school. Then, like a purse drawn bag, they would draw the bottom closed, capturing tuna, porpoise and anything else in the way. The porpoise would drown or suffer from injuries when their snouts and fins caught in the mesh of the net. More than 300,000 porpoise were being killed annually.

When the public learned of the slaughter of these beautiful and intelligent creatures, their protests were heard in Congress. The Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 established a goal to reduce the kill and serious injury rate for porpoise to near zero.

**The tuna industry fought** for almost five years, in Congress and court cases, to avoid the restrictions on their activities that would save the porpoise. At first they resisted the goal of the law, then they argued it in court. When that didn't work, they went to Congress and lobbied to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act. Humanitarians fought back!

Our members wrote letters, and HSUS testified at many hearings on behalf of porpoises. The industry was soundly defeated. That defeat, plus the bad publicity and letters of outrage they were receiving, and the fact that more and more animal welfare groups were following HSUS in calling for a boycott of all tuna products, seemed to convince the industry it was time to devote their efforts to saving the porpoise rather than fighting the law.

**The industry began to cooperate** to a limited extent in the fall of 1976. A tuna boat was chartered by the government to conduct research sponsored by the Department of Commerce and The Marine Mammal Commission. Their scientists tested special fishing gear and did behavioral studies of the porpoise. Some excellent findings came out of the cruise.

It was discovered, for example, that porpoise under stress will go into "sleeper" behavior. After being rounded up and harassed, they simply hold their breath and sink to the bottom of the net. Fishermen assumed these animals were dead. In fact, they were not dead, but the process of pulling up the nets would cause their death by crushing and drowning. The scientists recommended that, instead of pulling in the nets immediately, they wait for several minutes during which time the "sleeper" porpoise would resurface and could be helped out of the net. This was one of the many discoveries which now serve as the basis for the regulations placed on all tuna fishing vessels.

**More new gear was being tested** during the 1977 season. A net system had

been developed on a ship named the Bold Contender. The Bold Contender system, as it is called, included a large area of fine mesh at one end of the purse seine net, and created a chute where the porpoise could escape. The fine mesh kept the porpoise from getting snouts and fins entangled in the net. The ships using this system and an additional porpoise panel called the "super apron" during 1977 had very low porpoise kill rates.

In fact, the fleet as a whole had a total kill of approximately 26,000 porpoise for 1977. This was way below the quota of 62,429 which had been set by the Department of Commerce. When the quota was set, the tuna industry had protested it would be impossible to continue fishing for tuna and not exceed the quota. Happily, they have proven themselves wrong.

**New government regulations** for 1978 require tuna vessels to install the "super apron" system and to wait for the "sleeper" porpoise to surface and escape to freedom before pulling in the net. A diver must be stationed at the end of the net in a rubber raft to watch for "sleepers" and then to help them over the net. The regulations set quotas for the next three years, which are: 51,945 for 1978, 41,610 for 1979, and 31,150 for 1980.

In addition, there will be government observers on each boat at least once during the season. Each vessel will be inspected for proper gear and all captains must attend and complete formal training sessions in porpoise rescue techniques in order to get permits to fish on porpoise.

Fishing under these new regulations from January 1 through June 4 of this year, there has been a total kill of 3,468 porpoise. That is extremely

low, especially when compared to the 300,000 a year being killed in the early 1970's. It is not possible now to estimate precisely how many porpoise will be killed overall this year, but it may well be a record low year.

Curiously, there are signs that some porpoise are learning about the fishermen. There are a few porpoise herds called the "untouchables," that scatter when they hear the speedboats approach. The tuna beneath them scatter as well, and the fishermen cannot round them up. Other herds of porpoise, when surrounded by the purse seine net, all gather at the far end of the net and seem to know they will be able to escape from there.

**This points up a problem** that HSUS representatives noted at the Administrative Law Judge hearings of the Department of Commerce when the 1978 regulations were being considered. Roger Kindler, of HSUS' General Counsel's Office, argued that the act of rounding up several million porpoise time and again in nets could have adverse effects even if they were released physically unharmed. We know very little about the social structure or psychology of the porpoise, but this type of harassment could be detrimental. Ideally, the porpoise should not be involved at all in the tuna roundups.

**Foreign tuna fishermen** also remain a difficult problem. All foreign nations that export tuna to the U.S. are required as of January 1, 1978 to certify that their purse seine equipped ships are using the required gear and are fishing in accordance with U.S. regulations. There is some question, however, regarding how well the

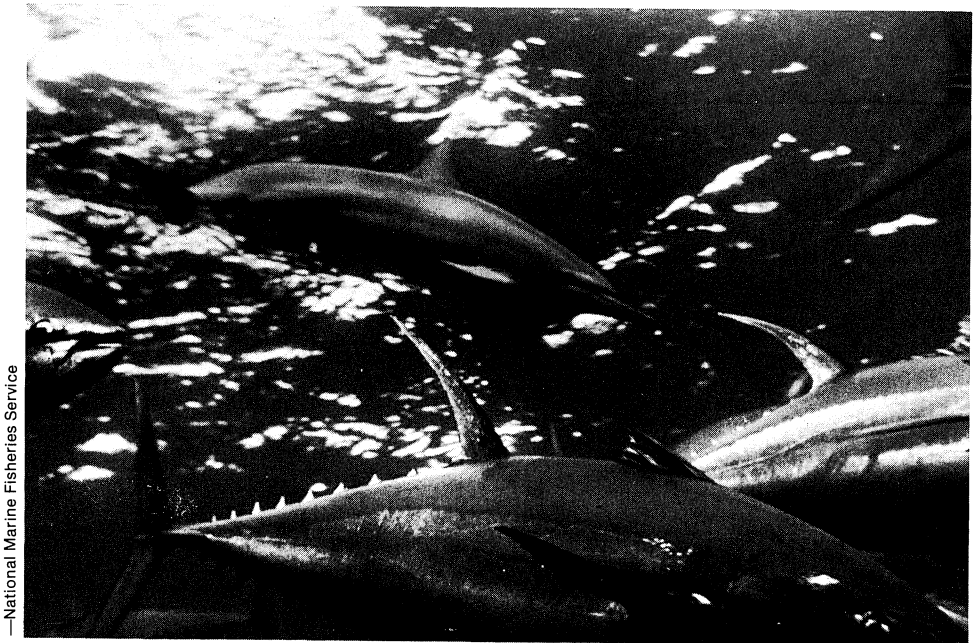
techniques are employed and grave doubt as to the actual porpoise kill rate. On the whole, it is crucial to maintain a healthy tuna industry in America, because any hope for further advances in humane technology will probably come from the U.S. fleet. If the U.S. tuna industry were to fail, foreign fleets could eventually buy boats and increase their tuna fishing capabilities, possibly resulting in more and more porpoise deaths over which we would have little or no control.

In order to come to grips with the many problems, including harassment of porpoise, the tuna industry has provided a large tuna ship for a full year (1978) with captain and crew to be used only for scientific research and not just fishing. The canners and fishermen have underwritten this dedicated research vessel at a cost of about one and a half million dollars.

Among other things, the researchers will try to find out why the tuna and porpoise swim together. If that can be discovered, they will try to develop ways to lure the tuna away from the porpoise. Success in this endeavor will free the porpoise from harassment on the high seas.

**In light of the progress**, it is time to reevaluate the tuna boycott. The boycott was begun to force the industry to obey the law and undertake significant efforts to save the porpoise. In view of the positive things that have happened since last year, it seems that the industry has finally buckled down. They have substantially reduced porpoise mortality and have worked via the research vessel to further solve the problem.

We should consider whether the tuna boycott is serving a useful pur-



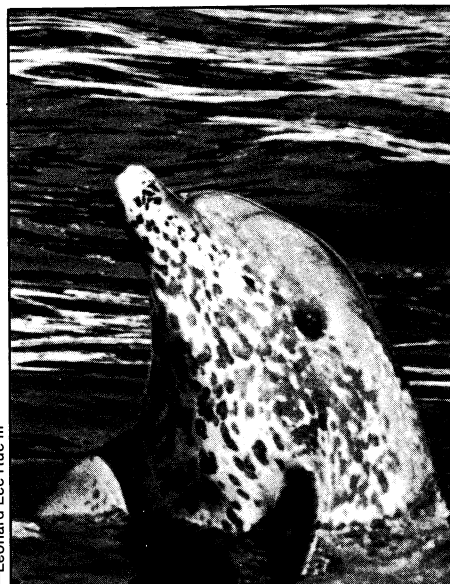
Researchers are trying to discover why tuna and porpoise swim together. If they can be separated, the porpoise can be spared all harassment.

pose at this point or whether it may, in fact, be counterproductive.

For the next three years, the industry is under a regulatory scheme, and the research will continue through 1978. Unless new techniques are developed which would further reduce mortality, there is nothing more the industry can do during this time period except, of course, to stop fishing on porpoise altogether. This, however, might not solve the problem since foreign fleets would probably pick up the slack and even more porpoise would die.

**We would like to hear your opinion** on whether the tuna boycott should be continued or ended. It is important to realize the boycott is only one part of our efforts to save the porpoise. Whether the boycott continues or not, we will still press for research and regulations that will protect the porpoise from *any* danger from tuna fishermen. That includes the harassment of being rounded up by tuna boats, as well as the danger of physical harm in the purse seine net. We will continue to make use of legal and legislative methods as we have in the past.

There are two possible options, the first of which would be to say the boycott should end because it has served its initial purpose of significantly reducing the porpoise kill. While recog-



—Leonard Lee Rue III

nizing that the problem is not yet solved, we may want to save measures as extreme as a boycott for the most outrageous offenses.

The second option would be to continue the boycott indefinitely regardless of progress to date and demand that it continue until near zero mortality is achieved. This step would be to go beyond what is legally required of the industry right now.

The coupon below lists the two options you might consider. Please let us know what you think about the boycott by checking one of the boxes and mailing the coupon to the address shown. ■

## TUNA BOYCOTT OPINION RESPONSE

☐ **I think the tuna boycott should be discontinued because it has served its purpose and the tuna industry is finally cooperating and succeeding in its efforts to save the porpoise.**

☐ **I think the tuna boycott should be continued until near zero porpoise mortality is achieved.**

Please mail to HSUS, 2100 L St. N.W., Washington, D.C., 20037

## USDA Weakens Transport Standards for Animals

In a recent action, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has lessened the airlines' responsibility to transport animals humanely. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has amended two provisions of the Animal Welfare Act regulations, making it easier for unscrupulous dealers to sacrifice the welfare of the animals for profit and convenience.

The first amendment allows the airlines to accept almost any shipping container if a dealer says it complies with USDA standards. The use of inadequate shipping containers for animals was one reason why the 1976 transportation amendments were necessary in the first place.

The second amendment creates a new loophole in the temperature range regulations. These standards were designed to prevent the holding of animals in extremely hot or cold areas of airports. The dealers will be able to circumvent this regulation by certifying that the animals have been conditioned to lower temperatures than those specified by the USDA, whether or not this is the case.

The shippers, most of whom are dog dealers, have a great interest in violating the container and temperature regulations, since compliance with the regulations is expensive and inconvenient for them. The potential for abuse of the self-certification scheme is obvious.

The new regulations' effectiveness will depend on strict enforcement by USDA, which should include severe penalties for providing false information on shipping certificates. HSUS intends to monitor this situation closely. ■

# CHRISTMAS IN AUGUST?

## ORDER HSUS CHRISTMAS CARDS NOW!

**HSUS Christmas cards are now on sale. Four different types are available, each packed 25 to a box for \$4.00. Say "Merry Christmas" in a spirit of kindness and love for all earth's creatures. Order today, and have them in plenty of time for Christmas mailing.**

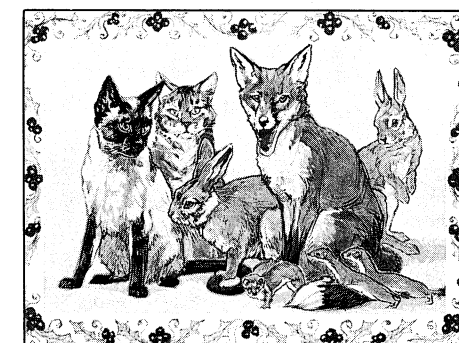


### ◀ PET SCENE

**This full color pet scene has inside:** *As we share our friendship this joyous season, let none be called the least.*

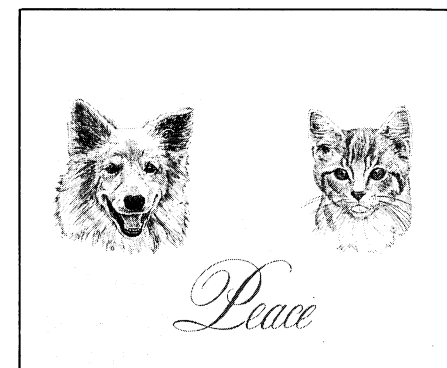
### ANIMALS ▶

**This full color drawing of domestic and wild animals features a quotation from Albert Schweitzer inside, about our need to accept responsibility for all creatures great and small.**



### ◀ PEACE

**Printed in black and green, Peace features the following sentiment within:** *With Best Wishes For a Joyous Christmas and a Happy New Year.*



### SEASON'S GREETINGS ▶

**Printed in blue, Season's Greetings includes the following sentiment inside each card:** *Warmest wishes for every happiness during the holiday season and all through the coming New Year.*



## Christmas Card Order Form

Card Name	Quantity	Cost
<input type="checkbox"/> Pet Scene	_____ boxes	\$4/box of 25 _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Peace	_____ boxes	\$4/box of 25 _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Animals	_____ boxes	\$4/box of 25 _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Seasons Greetings	_____ boxes	\$4/box of 25 _____
		Total Enclosed \$ _____

*Make all checks or money orders payable to: HSUS*

**Please send the cards checked to:**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

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**Washington D.C. 20037**



Coursing

Some years ago, the Saluki Club of America was the first of the gazehound clubs—and possibly still the only club—to go on record as opposed to the coursing of live game with Salukis. This was in full recognition that from circa 6000 B.C. such was the primary raison d'être of the Saluki, in the barrenness of its desert homeland. For survival, such coursing was understandable, but for a grisly "sport" as shown on the TV premiere of 20/20 recently, it is indeed offensive to sincerely concerned animal lovers. (It was reassuring to note the presence of a HSUS representative at that Greyhound event, in an investigatory capacity, and hopefully his report may result in appropriate action against all such.)

In 1970, the club went still farther in stressing the humane, by initiating a policy that is also a first and only among AKC Parent Clubs, possibly. By it, money for the club Trophy Fund was solicited on the premise that suitable-but-not-garish trophies be provided at our National Specialties, with all surplus dollars as "Humane Purse." Said purse is donated, in the name of the Best of Breed winner, to the recognized Humane Society of his choice. This policy was accepted immediately by the majority in this comparatively small club, and the instant success of the project has been most gratifying.

Since HSUS has been the most frequently requested beneficiary, we thought that you might be interested in "the story behind the story."

Esther Bliss Knapp, President  
The Saluki Club of America  
Valley City, OH

Veal Calves

The following is an excerpt from a letter one of our members sent to her local newspaper. She has had several responses since it was published. A letter to the editor is often a good way for an individual to alert the community to animal cruelty of which it may not be aware.

— Editor

Have you ever taken your children to a country farm? Have you been in a pleasant, well-cared for barn where young calves welcome you with their luminous brown, long-lashed eyes and a lap of your hand with their soft pink tongues? Where they are free to run about and show every evidence of their instinctive joy in living?

You want your children to love animals. They may ask you when it occurs as a shock to young minds,



"We don't really eat them, do we? Is this what makes veal!" And what can you say?

The life and lot of veal calves has recently been brought shockingly to my attention in a recent issue of The Humane Society of the United States News. Taken from their mothers, these young creatures are transported to isolated stalls. Here they are kept in darkness. This way they eat less and their flesh is pale. They eat only when the lights are switched on. Twenty to twenty-two hours of darkness is usual for veal confinement systems.

Here they stand and wait. It is with great difficulty that they can fold their legs under them to lie down in this cramped space. Exercise is impossible. There they remain through hours and hours of boredom, unrelieved by any form of communication. Spring must awaken an instinct for joyous expression such as comes to all living creatures. And don't think a sentient animal feels none of the human's capacity for pleasure and pain. Of course it stills the conscience of humans to deny animals feelings such as we experience. We can't afford to consider a calf as a loving young animal with intelligence and a desire for play and companionship with its fellow creatures.

A senator in Washington working towards reform in animal care says, "Those who claim that animals don't feel pain ignore basic facts of biology." The pain of cramped legs and often lying on their own excrement, is very real and distressing.

After all, is veal so important to our diets? Before you decide on your next purchase at the market, won't you please give thought to the beautiful young creature who is sacrificing all its natural instincts for grazing, sunlight, play and companionship for your brief mealtime satisfaction? Spring comes for you—but not for the calf.

Nancy Larter  
Gloucester, MA

Animal Rights & Human Ethics

1978 Annual Conference

October 12-15  
Hyatt Regency Dearborn  
Dearborn, Michigan

The theme of HSUS' 24th Annual Conference, **Animal Rights and Human Ethics**, covers a wide range of humanitarian interests. This diversity is reflected in the variety of topics to be covered in Conference activities.

The 1978 Conference features more workshops than ever before, covering such important issues as trapping, zoos, marine mammals, factory farming, biomedical research, and the Animal Welfare Act.

On the practical level, "how to" workshops will be given on investigations and prosecutions, working with the media, humane education, membership development, and how to improve your newsletter.

Of special interest to those involved with local shelters and societies are two workshops to be given by the Accounting Aid Society of Metropolitan Detroit; "Techniques for Humane Society Management" and "Establishing a General Accounting System."

HSUS President John Hoyt will hold a workshop on HSUS Programs and Policies to discuss the Society's positions on animal issues and how HSUS works to end cruelty to animals.

The question, "Can Animal Rights Be Legally Defined?" will be taken up by HSUS General Counsel Murdaugh Madden and Robert F. Welborn, Esq., Vice Chairman of the HSUS Board of Directors. This unusual workshop will raise the question of the nature of animal rights in our legal system, and whether animals have legal rights at all.

HSUS Board Secretary Dr. Amy Freeman Lee will give the keynote address for the Conference. Dr. Leon Weiss, of the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine, will speak on the role of veterinarians in the humane movement.

Dr. Andrew Rowan, who was himself trained as a scientist, will discuss the abuses to animals that take place in the name of science. Dr. Michael Fox, Director of the Institute for the Study of Animal Problems, will address the conference on the cruelties in modern livestock production methods.

Friday evening there will be a special slide program on the handling and slaughter of livestock. Temple Grandin, a designer of livestock systems, will be the featured speaker.

Capping the conference activities will be the Annual Awards Banquet, and the presentation of the Joseph Wood Krutch Medal for "significant contribution towards the improvement of life and environment."

Michigan residents should note the meeting of the Michigan Federation of Humane Societies, scheduled for Sunday, October 15 at the Hyatt Regency Dearborn. Those interested in attending should contact Mrs. Margaret Sarna, MFHS, 11461 Chicago Road, Warren, MI, 48093.

You can register now to attend HSUS' 1978 Annual Conference by returning the coupon provided, or write today for the complete program.

Hyatt Regency Dearborn room rates for The HSUS Conference are:  
Single: \$30 Double: \$40

HSUS Annual Conference Registration

Name \_\_\_\_\_ (Please Print)  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL TO: HSUS Conference  
2100 L St., N.W.  
Washington D.C. 20037

Note: A hotel registration card will be mailed to you upon receipt of this registration form. You must make reservations prior to September 1st directly to the hotel.

Names of other persons for whom registration fee is included.

		Cost Per Person	Number of People	Total
<input type="checkbox"/> Registration Fee for Entire Conference Including Saturday Banquet		\$40	_____	\$_____
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Day Registration	Thursday	\$10	_____	\$_____
	Friday	\$10	_____	\$_____
	Saturday	\$10	_____	\$_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Banquet Only (Saturday evening*)		\$20	_____	\$_____

\* ☐ Vegetarian meal(s) desired for \_\_\_\_\_ people  
(Number)

Total Enclosed (make checks payable to HSUS)

\$\_\_\_\_\_



# Ohio Pet Store Owner Charged With Cruelty to Animals

HSUS Great Lakes Representative Sandy Rowland has investigated and signed a complaint in a cruelty case against an Ohio man who is alleged to be responsible for the suffering and death of hundreds of puppies in two midwestern states.

The story, as pieced together from the statements of former employees, customers, and other witnesses, seems to begin at the Plush Puppy Pet Store in Toledo, Ohio.

The pet shop was a part of a complex of animal operations, including a grooming salon, boarding kennel, and pet cemetery, owned by a man named Hugh Thom. In December, 1977, a distraught employee at the Plush Puppy called the Lucas County Department of Health to report she had found a number of dead puppies behind the shop.

A health official, along with a humane officer from the Toledo Humane Society, went to check out the report. They found sanitation problems and health law violations, and gave Thom seven days to meet state standards, or face a permanent close down of the shop.

Shortly thereafter, Thom showed up in Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he opened a new store. Kathie Flood, at that time Director of the Huron Valley Humane Society in Ann Arbor, (now a member of the Animal Sheltering and Control Department staff at HSUS) noticed advertisements in the local papers looking for puppies. She followed up on the ads and found Thom's new pet store. She notified

the Michigan Department of Agriculture, which licenses pet stores in the state, that Thom was running an unlicensed store. The week before Christmas, the Agriculture Department notified Thom he would not be issued a license, and Thom returned to Toledo where his grooming salon, boarding kennel, and pet cemetery were still in operation.

While in Toledo, Thom was arrested on bad check charges. His Ann Arbor store closed down, and a sign was found taped to the door: "Went to Toledo to check on Thom, call The Humane Society and tell them to pick up the pups."

Flood and the Humane Society staff found forty puppies left in the shop. Many were crowded into small shipping crates. All had upper respiratory infections, diagnosed as distemper. Thirty-two had to be euthanized immediately, because they were suffering and past any hope of recovery. The remaining pups, though emaciated and diseased, were nursed back to health at the shelter, and were eventually adopted out to good homes.

Thom's remaining operations, the boarding kennel, grooming salon, and cemetery, closed shortly after Christmas.

The next two months were some of the coldest and snowiest on record in Ohio. In early April, when the warmth of spring arrived, Rowland received a phone call. The woman who called had rented the building previously rented by Hugh Thom for



—HSUS  
Rowland holds one of the dead puppies found at the site of The Plush Puppy in Toledo.

his pet store. While moving in she had discovered a dead puppy in a cage. When Rowland arrived to investigate, she found an overwhelming odor of carrion, much too strong to be coming from the body of only one dead puppy. She searched the premises and discovered a garbage can in a secluded area of the store holding the bodies of thirteen puppies, which had apparently been dead for some time. It is presumed that the record cold weather in the area had preserved the bodies through the winter.

Rowland immediately called the Sylvania Township police and a local veterinarian to the scene. The veterinarian had treated dogs from the Plush Puppy Pet Store, and recognized the identification collars found on some of the dead puppies. As he examined the dogs, he saw that most had died of a hematoma, or blood clot, on the brain. The dogs had apparently been hit on the head, and died in great pain.

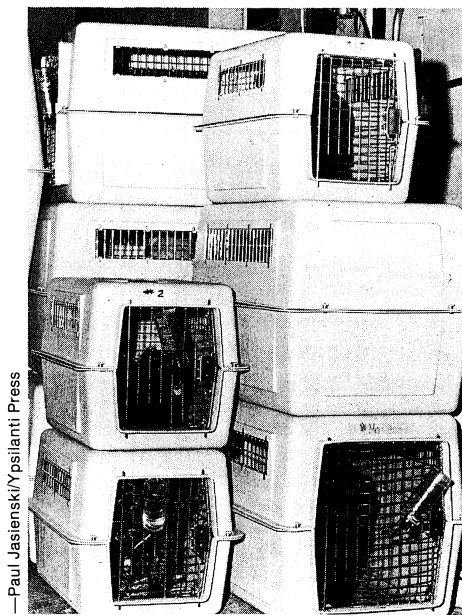
The policemen agreed with Rowland that charges should be filed for this outrageous cruelty. Rowland

tracked down former employees and got from them the sad story of Thom's pet store.

It was said that Thom got the puppies for his shop from local individuals with litters of puppies to sell. They may not have realized the litter was going to a pet shop, but were simply relieved to find a seemingly happy solution to their personal pet overpopulation problem.

Rowland got a signed statement from a former employee that puppies Thom felt he wouldn't be able to sell were killed by striking them on the heads with a hammer, wrench, or other instrument. It was further alleged that at times he would order his employees to do this also. Some of these employees were as young as 10 and 16 years old. If the kids balked at the task, Thom would tell them "You'll never be a man if you can't kill a dog."

The dogs kept in the store were not well cared for, and several people who bought dogs at the Plush Puppy later complained the dogs were sick when they got them, and some died soon after. The grooming salon and boarding kennel were also badly run,



—Paul Jasienski/Ypsilanti Press  
40 puppies were found crowded into small crates at Thom's Ann Arbor store. Most were sick and underfed.



—Paul Jasienski/Ypsilanti Press  
These three cocker spaniels were among the few rescued from Thom's Michigan store that were able to be nursed back to health at the Huron Valley Humane Society's shelter.

with little regard for the health and comfort of the animals.

Two Ohioans have filed civil suits against Thom for fraud in connection with his pet cemetery. One of the plaintiffs stated that she had paid \$120.00 for a grave site, casket, and burial service for her dog, Duke. Upon arrival at the burial ground, she was shocked to find an unkept field in place of the beautiful and properly maintained grounds she had been promised. She watched her dog being buried, but when she returned to visit the grave at a later date, she discovered the grave empty. Neither her dog nor the coffin was there.

In early June, Thom pled guilty to several counts of bad check charges, and is still awaiting trial on some related charges. Although this may put him out of the animal business indefinitely, HSUS feels it is important to make him stand trial on cruelty charges, also. Such gross and systematic cruelty cannot be ignored.

On Rowland's complaint, the State of Ohio has charged Thom with cruelty for the beating and killing of the

13 dead puppies found at his shop.

To humanitarians, this grim story proves once again that when animals are exploited for profit, suffering and pain are the inevitable result. It is clear, too, that The Plush Puppy could not have been the site of such cruelty and brutality were it not for the irresponsible overbreeding of puppies and kittens. People anxious to have "at least one litter" found themselves just as anxious to have someone take the problem of disposing of the puppies off their hands. Their negligence played right into the hands of the exploiter.

Legislation that requires certain standards for the humane care of animals in operations like pet shops and boarding kennels is part of the solution. Where such laws already exist, they must be rigorously enforced. But it is equally important for each pet owner to make sure he or she is not helping the exploiters by adding to the pet overpopulation, or by patronizing dealers whose business practices include cruelty to animals. ■



—HSUS/Dantzler



—St. Petersburg Times

# DEATH

## Continues to be Par for the Course in Coursing

This spring millions of prime time TV watchers were introduced to the *sport* of coursing on the premiere showing of ABC's 20/20 TV magazine. For many Americans it was the first time they saw a wild rabbit chased down and chewed to bits by young greyhound dogs in the name of *sport*. Based upon the mail ABC received following the show, many viewers failed to see the *sport* in coursing.

For several years now, The HSUS has been working hard to rid our country of this horrible pastime. Last year, HSUS investigators went to the National Greyhound Association meet in Abilene, Kansas and sought to stop the killing.

They asked the Kansas Attorney General's office to halt the dog versus rabbit events by invoking the state's anti-cruelty laws. The Attorney General turned them down saying the coursing meets were exempt from the state's cruelty laws.

Then, The HSUS investigators appealed to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The investigators asked the USDA to declare that coursing was an "animal fighting venture" which is specifically prohibited by the federal Animal Welfare Act. The USDA turned the case over to the Justice Department for a ruling.

As of this writing, 14 months later, the Justice Department has failed to issue a judgement about the case even though The HSUS has repeatedly sought an opinion.

However, this year The HSUS came back in the company of an ABC camera crew. While the ABC cameras secretly rolled on behind the windows of a camper van parked on the grounds, The HSUS tried one more legal step to stop the bloodshed. Applying an obscure Kansas Fish and Game law which prohibits the possessing of rabbits without a permit, HSUS investigators asked a Kansas judge to stop the meet. Since the NGA did not have a permit, the HSUS investigators felt certain they would prevail.

The judge ruled the law did not apply because the rabbits were not from Kansas. In a TV situation comedy, that ruling might have been funny. But for the rabbits in Abilene, it meant death wasn't going to take a holiday. Meanwhile, the ABC cameras continued to roll undiscovered by the coursing officials, who have a strong aversion to picture taking. Prior to this secret filming, HSUS investigators had tutored ABC staffers in the shady dealings of the rabbit trappers and dealers.

HSUS Chief Investigator Frantz Dantzler and ABC reporter Geraldo Rivera then traveled to an area near Big Springs, Texas to purchase some rabbits. Having found a dealer who sold them several wild rabbits, they then went to a veterinarian to obtain a health certificate. The certificate is required by the airlines before the wild rabbits can be shipped.

Following the payment of a \$3.00 fee, Dantzler

## HSUS and ABC Expose Coursing Cruelties

and Rivera watched the veterinarian walk within 5 or 6 feet of the caged rabbits and declare them fit for shipping. When Dantzler questioned this cursory approach, the veterinarian said, "I'm as near to them as I need to be."

Following the superficial health check, they took their rabbits to the Midland, Texas airport for shipping. They were told by one airline that a great many rabbits are regularly shipped from the area. Another airline allowed ABC to look at their shipping records. Since the rabbits are shipped by the pound instead of counted, it would be impossible to know exactly how many

had been shipped on this airline. However, the number of rabbits shipped in the preceding 15 days was in excess of 1,000.

Dantzler explained to the ABC crew that the coursers required wild rabbits for their bloody sport because only the wild ones are "agile." Dantzler said, "They're captured using spotlights at night. When the rabbits are momentarily stopped by the lights, they are netted. The nets are made from truck tire rings and netting. There is no escape."

Because of the scarcity of rabbits on private lands due to trapping, it is Dantzler's opinion that many rabbits are trapped on public park lands. Apparently, the Texas State Fish and Game authorities think so, too. They have recently begun an investigation of Dantzler's theory.

Dantzler and Rivera released the rabbits unharmed in an area not accessible to the rabbit hunters, in the hope they would not be caught again.

### One Small Step

Following ABC's show, The National Greyhound Association outlawed the use of live rabbits in all public coursing events. Even though the NGA dismissed the notion that public opinion was the straw that broke the camel's back, The HSUS feels humanitarians can take full credit for this small step for life.



ABC's Geraldo Rivera interviews HSUS Chief Investigator Frantz Dantzler about the fate of rabbits used for coursing.





—St. Petersburg Times

## Bills Now in Congress Could End This Brutality

The NGA official line stated that the use of live rabbits had been stopped because:

1. the wild rabbits were getting too expensive
2. the NGA could not afford to upgrade the facilities in Abilene
3. the quality of the rabbits was getting poorer
4. public opinion.

The HSUS feels the list can be turned around to identify the primary reason—public opinion. Only 5 months earlier, the membership of the NGA voted to retain the use of rabbits in coursing events. The leadership went against the wishes of the membership to stem the adverse tide of public opinion.

On top of the poor TV image, coursing is also being addressed by three separate bills now before Congress. Two of those bills are identical. House Bill H.R. 13022 introduced by representatives Glenn Anderson (Cal.) and G. William Whitehurst (Va.) and Senate bill S. 3180 backed by Senator Birch Bayh both outlaw coursing altogether. The other bill, introduced by Senator Dole of Kansas simply outlaws the use of rabbits in “public” events. (See p. 22)

According to Investigator Dantzler, the public versus private argument is simply a smoke screen. Since there are few public coursing events, the percentage of rabbits killed in public is very small. The private events are where the majority of rabbits are slaughtered in the name of sport.

The cursors have given in publicly, but it's a safe bet they'll continue the killing in private unless coursing with live bait is outlawed altogether. Humanitarians must work to end this cruel sport completely. ■



Used and discarded; this trash can full of dead rabbits was found at the Abilene coursing site.

# HSUS Testifies on Humane Slaughter

The Humane Methods of Slaughter Act has been a major focus of HSUS' attention in Congress for the past two years. The bill (H.R. 1464 in the House, and S. 3092 in the Senate) would require that humane methods of slaughter and preslaughter handling be used in all slaughterhouses under the jurisdiction of the Federal Meat Inspection Act.

HSUS staff members Patricia Forkan, Margaret Morrison, and Michael Fox (of the Institute for the Study of Animal Problems) have appeared before Senate or House committees to testify for this bill. In April, Robert F. Welborn, Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of The HSUS, also testified before the Livestock and Grains Subcommittee of the House Committee on Agriculture for the bill. Mr. Welborn comes from Colorado and is a lawyer by profession and a farmer by avocation, and thus has been involved with farm livestock most of his life. Below are excerpts from his testimony, to give HSUS members a better idea of what the Humane Slaughter Act entails.

I am appearing here today to voice support for H.R. 1464, The Humane Methods of Slaughter Act. Our members have committed our organization to work for the adoption and enforcement of legislation which will insure that meat purchased in this country comes from animals that have been slaughtered humanely.

We are all greatly troubled about this problem, not only because of the severity of suffering in slaughterhouses, but also because of the numbers of animals involved. In 1976 alone, 38,991,000 cattle, 4,437,000 calves, 70,457,000 swine and 6,474,000 sheep were slaughtered in plants under federal inspection. In terms of potential animal hours of pain and torment, these figures are massive.

When the Humane Slaughter Act was passed in 1958, it was deemed necessary to restrict the bill's coverage to slaughterhouses selling meat to the

Federal Government so as to encourage, but not force compliance. In 1978, the impediments to nationwide adoption of humane slaughter methods no longer exist. Humane methods have proven to be safer and more effective for both man and animal, and are regarded as the best available technology.

It is certain that millions of animals still suffer in slaughterhouses. Far too often the killing of pigs, sheep, and calves is being conducted in a cruel fashion, particularly in small plants. These animals are either being shackled and hoisted fully conscious and are bled out without benefit of any stunning, or are being improperly stunned. We must eradicate the last vestiges of inhumane slaughter to make sure all species of livestock are guaranteed a humane death.

Enactment of H.R. 1464 will not create an administrative burden for the USDA and additional costs will be minimal. Inspectors are already in the slaughterhouses and the increased demand on their time will be negligible.

Enforcement of the current law has been non-existent. From USDA's own records, it is impossible to determine which methods a slaughterhouse is using. It would appear that many slaughterhouses are switching back and forth from humane to non-humane methods.

There is no reliable way to determine what is actually occurring. We strongly urge this subcommittee to direct the USDA to implement the law by thorough and vigorous enforcement and by correcting its recordkeeping.

We also recommend that this subcommittee consider adding language making it clear that the law requires humane methods in the handling of livestock prior to slaughter. We feel it is important to address this issue because there is clear evidence that cruelties to livestock occur not only in the slaughter process, but also in preslaughter handling. To require more humane handling and transportation for livestock at every stage will be economical as well as humane.

The HSUS has other concerns not covered by H.R. 1464. Research funds should be allocated for the design of better handling, holding facilities, and transportation vehicles. Funding should also be considered to encourage research for improving kosher slaughter holding pens to ultimately eliminate the practice of shackling and hoisting fully conscious animals.

The Humane Society of the United States strongly supports H.R. 1464. We urge you to report this bill favorably to the full Agriculture Committee. ■



From left to right, Dr. Michael Fox, Robert F. Welborn, and Margaret Morrison appear before the House committee to testify on humane slaughter.

## Southeast Office Plans Workshop in Alabama Next Fall

The Southeast Regional Office is currently planning an animal control workshop to be held in Birmingham, Alabama next fall. For more information, write HSUS/Southeast Regional Office, 3165 McCrory Place, Suite 215, Orlando, Florida, 32803.

In July, Southeast Regional Director Don Coburn and Bernard Weller, Investigator for that region, will be speaking at the meeting of the Florida Action for Animals Society. Coburn will explain HSUS programs and policies to the group, while Weller will speak on cruelty investigations.

Burton Parks, who had been representing HSUS in the southern states before the Southeast Regional Office was opened, reports that the North Carolina legislature has passed a law setting standards for humane care of animals in shelters, pet shops, and other commercial establishments. Parks had strongly supported this bill, which goes into effect in January, 1979.

The law is to serve as a supplement to the Federal Animal Welfare Act. Its stated purpose is: "(1) to protect the owners of dogs and cats from the theft of such pets; (2) to prevent the sale or use of stolen pets; (3) to insure that animals, as items of commerce, are provided humane care and treatment . . . (4) to insure that animals confined in pet shops, animal shelters and auction markets are provided humane care and treatment; (5) to prohibit the sale, trade or adoption of those animals which show physical signs of infection, communicable disease, or congenital abnormalities, unless veterinary care is assured subsequent to sale, trade or adoption."

## Proposition 13 Causes Cutbacks in Animal Services in California

The biggest news story on the West Coast these days is Proposition 13, which mandated a 60 percent cut in property taxes in California. Voters passed the amendment to the state constitution by a stunning margin of nearly two to one. The tax cut will necessitate a cut in services presently supported by tax money.

HSUS' West Coast Regional Director, Charlene Drennon, reports that California animal control departments and humane societies which receive tax funds for some programs are feeling the blow. Staff reductions appear to be inevitable. It is not yet known to what extent services such as pickup of injured and sick animals, investigations of cruelty complaints, or animal rescues will be affected. Drennon is keeping a close watch on the situation. She reports that, "Public opinion experts are predicting the idea of voter mandated tax cuts may spread across the nation. Humanitarians should be aware that animal services, already a low priority in too many communities, could be severely curtailed by massive tax cuts."

Authorization to make unannounced inspections of the University of California's animal research facilities on the Davis Campus has been given to The HSUS and the Sacramento SPCA.

The authorizations were given after one of the veterinary school's experimental surgery dogs was found alive in a trash container behind the school. Dogs used in veterinary classes are routinely euthanized with large doses of barbiturates, but this dog apparently had a high tolerance for the drug and "came back to life" after being disposed of. The policeman who found the animal quickly summoned a veterinarian who euthanized the suffering dog.

HSUS' West Coast Regional Office immediately contacted veterinary school officials to find out how and why this incident had happened. Eric Sakach, Investigator for HSUS' West Coast office, and Robert Hillman, Executive Director of the Sacramento SPCA, met with Dr. Charles Sedgwick, the school's veterinarian, and Sharon Jahn, animal welfare inspector for the schools. Officials in the veterinary medical department were very concerned about this serious violation of their procedures. They were willing to cooperate with the humane groups to prevent any further incidents of this kind, and showed good faith by granting permission to The HSUS and

Sacramento SPCA to conduct surprise inspections of the facilities.

## Kansas City Passes New Animal Control Law

Kansas City recently passed a new animal control ordinance which should work to the benefit of the people and animals of that city. The law covers a wide variety of animal problems, from leashing and licensing to regulation of commercial animal establishments. It also gives humane officers new powers to immediately relieve the suffering of many animals kept in cruel situations.

According to Midwest Regional Director Ann Gonnerman, "The strongest support in our efforts to get this ordinance passed came from city councilman J. Harold Hamil. He's a real humanitarian and worked long and hard to convince the other council members of the need for this law."

Gonnerman also reports on the success of two statewide symposiums she organized to give local humane society and animal control personnel a chance to talk with federal and state officials, commercial breeders, and veterinarians. The meetings, held in Missouri and Kansas, focused on the enforcement of animal laws and regulations. As a result of the meetings, committees will be set up in both states to establish lines of communication among groups that work with animals to remove barriers to animal protection efforts.

## Gulf States Region Welcomes New Investigator

Richard McCracken, formerly a Humane Officer with the Indianapolis Humane Society, has joined HSUS' Investigations and Field Services Department as Investigator for the Gulf States Region.

McCracken acquired valuable experience in this field as one of two special officers responsible for the investigation and prosecution of all animal cruelty and neglect cases in the Indianapolis area. He had previously worked as kennel staff and Animal Rescue Officer with the Indianapolis Humane Society.

Gulf States Regional Director Doug Scott says, "I find him to be very sensitive to the needs of animals, with a wealth of background in cruelty



**Richard McCracken is the new cruelty investigator for the Gulf States Region.**

investigations. I'm sure he'll be a credit to the region."

The Texas Humane Information Network will be meeting in Austin on July 21, 22, and 23. The group will discuss possible humane legislation during the next term of the Texas legislature. Regional Director Scott will speak at the meeting, along with representatives of the Texas Department of Health Resources, administrators from some Texas zoos, and members of other state and local animal welfare organizations.

The Gulf States Region will again host an animal control workshop, scheduled for February 23-25, 1979, in San Antonio, Texas. For more information, write: HSUS/Gulf States Regional Office, Animal Control Workshop, 5333 Everhart Road, Building A, Suite 209, Corpus Christi, TX, 78411.

## New England Office Urges Caution in Re-Opening of Hartford Zoo

In a speech to the Hartford city council, New England Regional Director John Inman warned council members to "Look before you leap" into the project of re-opening the Sherwood Forest Zoo in Hartford.

The city-run zoo was closed two years ago, *Please turn page*



when lagging attendance and vandalism made it too costly an operation. Now, the city council is considering a proposal from a private corporation to re-open and run the zoo.

Zoological Consortium, Inc., which made the proposal, also runs the Catocin Mountain Zoological Park in Thurmont, Md. The Thurmont Zoo, reports HSUS Wildlife Director Sue Pressman, has many problems with dirty cages, buildings in disrepair, and a lack of sanitation possibly harmful to the animals. HSUS seriously questions Zoological Consortium's ability to run a humane zoo that would provide a positive educational experience for the public.

Inman asked the city council to consider if the proposed zoo would "teach the kids respect, or would the experience harden their feelings about confining and using animals? I don't believe that city council has received evidence from Zoological Consortium, Inc., demonstrating the kind of an educational experience expected that justifies confining the animals."

Inman suggested that any re-opening of the zoo be planned according to the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums Accreditation Program.

The city council apparently accepted these cautions, as the Hartford Courant reports that the proposed re-opening of the Sherwood Forest Zoo is "dead for this year." Zoological Consortium plans to try again next year, and in the meantime will schedule programs in the Hartford schools to teach the children about exotic animals, and try to build community support for re-opening the zoo.

## Great Lakes Rep Reports Good News in Michigan and Indiana

A recent decision to sell stray animals to research laboratories caused great public outcry in Muskegon County, Michigan. The Muskegon County Animal Control Commission made the decision quietly; but when it was announced, they were bombarded with phone calls and petitions.

In response to this opposition, the commissioners scheduled a meeting to reconsider the move. Sandy Rowland, HSUS' Great Lakes Representative, was called on to make a statement.

HSUS believes that the surrender of impounded animals from shelters to research facilities weakens animal control programs, because owners will abandon their animals rather than

take them to a shelter which might subject the animals to painful experimentation.

Rowland urged the commissioners to reverse their decision, saying "The HSUS recognizes that benefit for mankind has been achieved through scientific research on animals, however, the number of animals used in genuinely painful experiments is steadily increasing, and many thousands of other animals used in painless experimentation need protection in the laboratory from cruelty, carelessness, ignorance, and indifference."

The Muskegon County Humane Society also voiced their opposition to the proposed sales. The result was a motion to rescind the earlier decision. The motion passed by a large majority, thus signaling a victory for the animals of Muskegon County.

Elsewhere in the region, Rowland reports that the Gary, Indiana city shelter, once a chamber of horrors for animals, has made dramatic changes and is becoming a humane and efficiently operated facility.

Under the direction of Administrator Donald Thompson, overcrowding has been eliminated, outside runs have been constructed, and sanitation is greatly improved. Mr. Thompson has accomplished an increase in sales of dog licenses from 400 to 6,000 in one year. The funds generated by these sales have been used to purchase a mobile trauma unit, which is used to transport sick or injured animals to veterinary offices.

Thompson has also announced that the City of Gary Animal Control Center plans to begin using sodium pentobarbital for euthanasia at the shelter. HSUS has worked for improvements at the Gary shelter for several years, and is pleased to congratulate Mr. Thompson on the progress he has made.

## Workshop Scheduled In Indiana

The Indiana Federation of Humane Societies will host a HSUS workshop, "Solving Animal Problems in Your Community" on November 10, 11, and 12. The workshop, to be held in Indianapolis, will feature HSUS staff members Phyllis Wright, Director of Animal Control and Sheltering, Frantz Dantzler, Director of Investigations and Field Services, and HSUS President John Hoyt.

For more information, contact Phyllis Wright at The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC, 20037.

## Coyote "Study" Abandoned

In our Spring 1978 issue we described our legal attack on a proposed coyote eradication program planned by the federal government as a "study." We are gratified to announce that not only has that planned project been suspended, but the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service has agreed that if any similar projects are contemplated in the future, the federal agencies involved would comply with all of the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act and the Endangered Species Act. We are satisfied this ill-advised scheme has been abandoned for good.

## Veterinarian Advertising

HSUS has long advocated that advertising by spay/neuter clinics would foster an increased use of spay/neuter operations by pet owners, and thus mitigate the overpopulation of dogs and cats in the United States and the suffering and waste produced by such overpopulation. It is also felt that increased advertising by veterinarians would result in sharper price competition among them and a lowering of prices charged for veterinary services. Advertising of veterinary services is thus clearly in the public interest.

On May 23, 1978, an appeal was filed with the Supreme Court of the United States which may have great significance for the future effectiveness of low-cost spay/neuter clinics and the availability of other kinds of cheaper veterinary services. The petitioner to the Court, The Society for the Welfare of Animals, Inc., (SWA) is a non-profit Florida corporation which operates a low-cost spay/neuter clinic in Miami, employs a licensed veterinarian to perform the operations, and advertises the availability and low cost of its services through television, radio, and newspapers. In June, 1976, the SWA was enjoined from continuing such advertising by the Dade County Circuit Court on grounds that it conflicted with the Florida veterinary practice statutes which largely prohibit the advertising of veterinary services. Appeals to the higher state courts were successful.

They are now asking the Supreme Court to strike down the Florida statute on grounds that the advertising restrictions violate their right to disseminate information freely, as guaranteed by the First Amendment of the Constitution.

HSUS is in the process of seeking leave of the Court to file a brief in support of the appeal.

## Poison on Public Lands

At the request of the woolgrowers, the Interior Department has undertaken an elaborate reappraisal of animal damage control and coyote management in the West. Its draft proposals call for extensive reintroduction of poisons, including sodium monofluoroacetate (Compound 1080), which has been completely banned on federal lands since 1972.

At public hearings on this proposal on May 31, 1978, HSUS General Counsel Murdaugh Madden condemned the report, alleging that continuously since 1964 the independent and intergovernmental high-level policy has been to reduce and, where possible, eliminate the use of poisons on public lands. He further charged that the small group of bureaucrats within the Department who continue to disregard this policy in an attempt to accommodate a handful of woolgrowers should be forthwith dismissed from public office, and their positions should be filled with officials who would comply in good faith with the orders from above that have consistently called for reduction and elimination of lethal control methods. He cited the fact that in a report covering hundreds of pages, no real attention whatsoever was given to protecting sheep and controlling predators by non-lethal methods, many of which have been used quite successfully in certain states in the United States and in Canada.

## Dog License Ruling

A municipal judge in Los Angeles has ruled that the county's dog license ordinance violates the 14th Amendment to the Constitution which guarantees equal protection of the Law. His theory was that since many other pets are not required to be licensed, and cat licenses are considerably less expensive than those required for dogs, the dog owners were not receiving the equal protection guaranteed by the Constitution.

Our General Counsel's only comment is that fortunately this is a municipal court ruling that is not binding upon any other judge in that county or elsewhere. He is confident that if tested further in court the inherent police powers of the county government will prevail and this ruling will not stand.

# law Note

Compiled by  
Murdaugh Stuart Madden  
HSUS General Counsel

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## Humane Slaughter

A stronger and greatly expanded humane slaughter law may be a reality by the end of the year. On April 25, Chairman W. R. Poage of the Livestock and Grains Subcommittee in the House held hearings on H.R. 1464, The Humane Methods of Slaughter Act of 1978. Robert Welborn, Vice Chairman of the HSUS Board of Directors, a lawyer and a rancher, testified for The HSUS. (see pg. 17)

Chairman Poage's subcommittee favorably reported H.R. 1464 to the House Agriculture Committee which in turn unanimously passed it on to the full House on June 15. HSUS attended all the meetings and worked closely with congressional staff including the original sponsor Rep. George Brown of California, to get the best bill possible. The entire House will be voting on the bill sometime this summer.

Senator Robert Dole introduced a similar humane slaughter bill, S. 3092 in the Senate. Also, on June 15, a hearing chaired by Senator Dole was held before the Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee. Patricia Forkan, HSUS Director of Legislative Activities, testified in favor of the bill. Sen. Dole's bill appears to be moving quickly and easily through the Senate.

At both hearings, The HSUS urged that the penalties suggested in the bills be strengthened. One such recommendation which will probably be adopted is to empower federal meat inspectors to actually close down a plant if there is a violation of the humane standards until the plant complies with these standards. This will be an excellent tool for stopping any cruelty immediately.

Another HSUS recommendation was to clarify that all pre-slaughter handling is covered under the law so livestock would be guaranteed humane treatment from the time of arrival at the slaughterhouse to death.

Under the present law passed in 1958, only those slaughterhouses selling meat to the federal government are required to use humane stunning methods. If the Brown and Dole bills pass, all plants now inspected for wholesome meat would be covered. That means that nearly 300 more slaughtering establishments throughout the U.S. will be forced to slaughter humanely. Ritual slaughter, however, would still be exempt from pre-slaughter stunning.

One other requirement of both bills is that all meat imported into the U.S. be humanely slaughtered. This is a very important provision which we fully support.

Your Senators will undoubtedly have the opportunity to vote for S. 3092 this year, as will your Representative for H.R. 1464. We urge you to write them to vote yes on these bills.

## African Elephant

The U.S. Department of the Interior has finally taken action on the African Elephant, but the action is not strong enough to discourage poaching of this species for its ivory (For background see p. 27 of the Winter '78 HSUS News).

The Interior Department should have afforded the African elephant total protection by forbidding all import of elephant products into this country. Instead, they will still allow products from certain countries to be imported. Interior listed the African Elephant as *threatened* and restricted commercial trade to countries that have signed the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna. This will not stop the massacre of the African Elephant for its ivory because it will be nearly impossible to distinguish between legal and illegal products.



— Leonard Lee Rue III

Congress must be convinced to take stronger steps and pass H.R. 10083. This bill is still pending before the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. If passed, it would place a total ban on the import of ivory and other products from the African Elephant. HSUS will continue to work towards its passage to ensure enforceable protection for these magnificent animals.

## Animal Welfare Act

No law, no matter how well intentioned, can be effective if there are not sufficient funds to administer and enforce it. Such has been the case with the Animal Welfare Act. Enforcement of that act has been greatly hampered in past

years because Congress never appropriated enough money for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to enforce it. As a result, the record of Animal Welfare Act compliance is very poor, as evidenced by the continuation of abuses by puppy mills, laboratories, zoos, etc., that the Act was meant to correct.

There has been almost no federal action against animal fighting because the animal fighting section of the law has never been funded!

For Fiscal Year 1979, the Carter Administration requested only \$3.3 million to enforce the entire Animal Welfare Act. Senators Birch Bayh and Edward Brooke co-sponsored an amendment to increase AWA funds to \$4.2 million. The HSUS urged key legislators to support this increase.

On June 22, the House passed the Agriculture Appropriations bill for fiscal year 1978, approving \$4 million for Animal Welfare Act enforcement. The Senate has not voted on this bill. Write to your Senators and ask them to support increased funds for the Animal Welfare Act.

## Use of Live Rabbits as Lures in Coursing

This barbaric practice which recently received national media attention (see pg. 14) will be ended if legislation introduced by Senator Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) is enacted. His bill, S. 3180, amends the Animal Welfare Act to prohibit the use of live animals as visual lures whether in dog coursing or training.

The bill would prohibit the interstate shipment of any animals to be used as visual lures and prohibit the interstate shipment of dogs for the purpose of training them with live lures. Further, any dog trained using live lures could not be shipped to any other state. It would also prohibit public coursing.

An identical bill, H.R. 13022, was introduced in the House of Representatives by Rep. Glenn Anderson (D-Cal.) and Rep. G. William Whitehurst (R-Va.). Please write to your Senators and ask them to co-sponsor S. 3180. Explain to them that live lures are not necessary and that trainers can use many alternatives to live bait. Also, write to your Congressman and ask him to support and co-sponsor H.R. 13022.

In order to get this legislation passed, there must first be hearings. Please write to: Honorable John Culver, Chairman; Subcommittee on Resource Protection; 4204 Dirksen Senate Office Building; Washington, D.C.; 20510. Ask him to

hold hearings on S. 3180 and report it out favorably as soon as possible.

Please do the same for H.R. 13022. Write to: Honorable W. R. Poage, Chairman; Subcommittee on Livestock & Grains; 1301 Longworth Building; Washington, D.C.; 20515.

## Action Alert System

When government agencies or private companies are setting policies on animals, your timely letters of encouragement or protest do make a difference! That's why HSUS instituted the Action Alert system. The Alert is a postcard that briefly describes an issue of immediate importance. When a critical animal issue is being considered, the Action Alert is sent to a special list of HSUS members who have pledged to respond quickly with letters or telegrams.

If you are willing to take "action" to help the animals, and want to be included on the Action Alert list, just send your name and address to HSUS Action Alert, 2100 L St., N.W., Washington D.C., 20037.

## The Needs Of Animals Will Continue Long After You Are Gone

*Unfortunately, man's cruelty and irresponsibility to animals will not end during your lifetime. But a bequest through your Will will be a lasting contribution to the fight against these abuses.*

*The HSUS will send you a booklet without obligation on how to make the best use of your animal welfare bequest. It contains information on selecting recipients and describes how to proceed when you decide to write or change your Will.*

*Write in complete confidence to:  
Murdaugh Stuart Madden, Vice President/  
General Counsel, The Humane Society of the  
United States, 2100 L Street, N.W.,  
Washington, D.C. 20037.*

# WHY MUST WE EUTHANIZE?

by Phyllis Wright

Anyone who works in or cares about animal welfare must eventually face the fact that millions of dogs and cats must be euthanized each year because there are no homes for them. No one, least of all The HSUS, is happy about this. Nevertheless, we realize it is a necessary kindness to put to sleep unwanted animals.

But some people have great difficulty accepting this. They see the kindness in euthanizing an animal that is in great pain, or terminally ill. But why must young, healthy dogs and cats be put to sleep simply because no one will take them home? Why can't they be kept at the shelter indefinitely, to live out their lives in warmth and comfort with plenty of food and good veterinary care?

Economically, this is rarely, if ever, possible. The cost of feeding and caring for millions of unwanted dogs and cats would be tremendous. Yet, that isn't the most important reason. Animals, like humans, need more than food and shelter. They need affection and companionship. Without it, they suffer.

Phyllis Wright, HSUS Director of Animal Control and Sheltering, discusses below her own feelings on euthanasia, developed over many years of dealing with the problems of unwanted animals.

We all know people who never want an animal euthanized, who insist it's best to keep the animal alive and breathing regardless of how badly the animal lives, how inadequate its care, or how impressive its loneliness. That is the worst thing we can do.

Our objective is to prevent and release animals from suffering. We know that death, humanely administered, is not an evil, but a blessing to animals that are of no comfort to themselves or to the world because they are unwanted and suffering in



Food, water and loneliness are the daily diet for too many animals.

isolation. And we are positive that it is no comfort to dogs or cats to be kept alive indefinitely in shelter cages, even if they are well fed. Companionship is one of the basic needs of dogs, cats, horses, or any animal we have domesticated.

I ran a boarding kennel in Washington, D.C., from 1954 to 1960, and I, like most people, learned things the hard way. I had two-and-a-half acres of fenced-in yard. I had decided those dogs needed exercise and, by darn, they were going to get exercise. On Sundays the front gate was padlocked and that was their day for exercise. "OK, come on Snoopy, let's go; OK, come on Tag, let's go out." Three minutes later here's everybody sitting at the fence, because Phyllis was working inside. That's where they wanted to be; they wanted to be

where Phyllis was. They didn't care about the apple orchard, the grape yard, anything. That didn't seem to mean a thing to them. They didn't run around and skitter about; they sat at the gate. Now, if I walked out there and threw sticks or balls or played with them, oh, that was fun! But companionship was what they wanted more than freedom. I'm totally convinced that companionship is the most important thing. Without companionship, what does a dog or cat have?

I remember one shelter in Dallas, Texas. A nice lady left a million-and-a-half dollars in 1927 to establish a perpetuated home for stray and lost dogs. The bank in Dallas sat on the money from 1927 to 1947. But the money was left for stray and homeless animals, not for stray and homeless bankers. So in 1947 some pressure was brought and they decided they had to do something or be in hot water. So what they did was build three-foot cages, three feet high, and put twenty-five dogs in them. And they hired a caretaker that came in every day, put the dogs outside for an hour, cleaned up inside, put the dogs back inside, gave them food and water, and went home. I had the unfortunate experience to visit this shelter a couple of years ago, with TV cameras, newspaper reporters, and a few radio station reporters.

The dogs were so insane that when you walked into the room, they started going in circles, hitting all four sides of the cage. You couldn't get your hands on those dogs. They hadn't had any companionship, not even an occasional pat on the head. Obviously, these aren't the same dogs

—Michael Conway



they had in 1947; although there were a few dogs that were 13 or 14 years old. Now, I have seen a lot of cruelty personally, and I have euthanized a lot of animals personally. But I have never been as sick as I was when I came out of that building. To think that animals live like that continuously for 12 or 13 years!

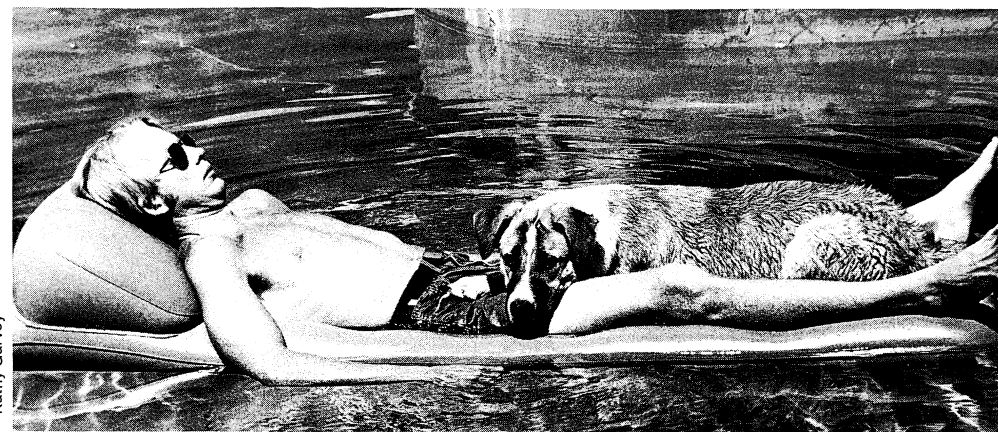
They now take the dogs out for four hours a day, certainly better than one. They hired a lady to give the animals some individual attention. It still is not right. And we are still fighting it.

It isn't just the bankers and trustees that get involved in keeping pets alive at all costs, under the misguided idea they are being kind. Unfortunately, there are many private shelters who brag that they "never put an animal to sleep," not realizing the cruelty which is the inevitable result of loneliness, permanent caging, and old age.

So when we talk about animals' needs, let's remember that companionship is one of the most important factors in an animal's life. Where does your dog and cat like to be? They like to be where you are. They like to be, if they can get there, on your bed. If they can't quite make that scene, they like being under the bed. They like to be as close to you as they can.

I know it is difficult to put animals to sleep. I've put 70,000 dogs and cats to sleep; and I'm aware of the trauma.

—Kathy Garvey



Our pets need affection and companionship. Without it, they suffer.

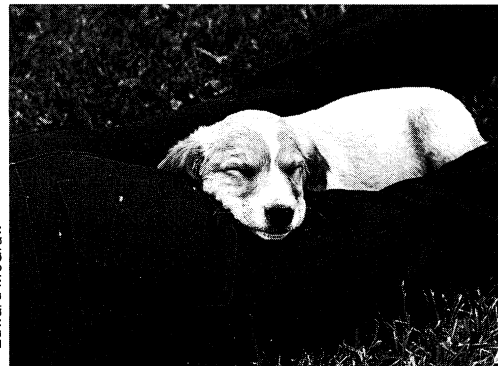
But I tell you one thing: I don't worry about one of those animals that was put to sleep. And I worry a great deal about dogs and cats that have to spend their lives shut in small cages or runs, or left chained to the back porch day-in and day-out, without affection or companionship. Being dead is not a cruelty to animals. Being half alive is.

We have the responsibility to release these animals from suffering. We have the responsibility to make sure this release is as painless and comfortable as possible, even when it means studying the morbid topic of euthanasia methods. We also have the responsibility to work towards a time when all pets will have responsible, caring owners and euthanasia is no longer needed.

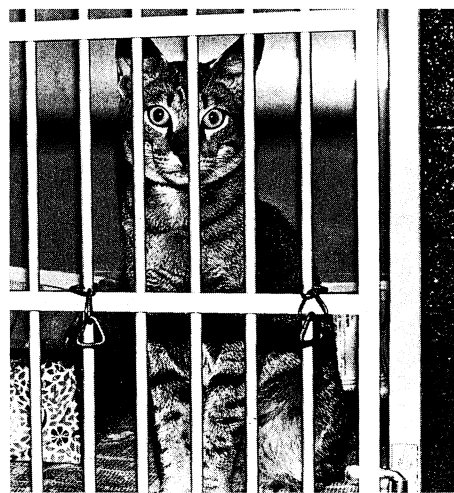
Education is one of the most effective tools we have to prevent cruelty to animals. I don't think there is a better tool to accomplish this. In the past ten years, there has been a growing awareness of the problem of unwanted animals. I think The HSUS can take a lot of credit for bringing this out to the public. We have never hidden the facts. We have never swept the fact under the carpet that animals have to be killed.

In fact, some of the criticism in the outside world is that "I don't want to know that." Well, if you don't know it, you can't do anything about it. And

—Edward McGraw



if you are not aware the problem exists, you can't solve it. The first thing you must do in your community is make your community aware of this problem, because when we have only responsible pet owners, who are educated about what it is to own a pet, our shelters and pounds will no longer be needed to receive, hold, and euthanize unwanted and homeless animals. That, my friends, is an end goal for each one of us. ■





# In Memoriam Mrs. Nellie Newman

The HSUS takes this occasion to honor the memory of the late Mrs. Nellie Newman of Woodland Hills, California. Mrs. Newman was one of the early directors of our Society's California Branch. She was an innovator and crusader throughout a lifetime devoted to humane causes. Her special emphasis was on reducing the huge overpopulation of dogs and cats.

Mrs. Newman is credited with gaining the approval of both Los Angeles city and county for the eventual establishment of the first municipal low cost spay and neuter clinics. It was an example that was followed by other cities and humane societies in the years to come.

With her husband, Edward, she founded the California Humane Council, an organization that continues to carry forward her work.

Mrs. Newman's dedication, devotion to animal welfare and her hard work were invaluable to the effectiveness of our Branch programs in California and, indeed, throughout the country. Her tireless efforts are still bearing fruit through pet sterilization and amelioration of cruelty and suffering. What more fitting tribute could there be to a humanitarian like her who has given so much of herself to our cause. ■

## PROTEST FORCES CANCELLATION OF "BLOODLESS" BULLFIGHT

A bloodless bullfight, scheduled to be held at the convention Center in Niagara Falls, New York, in July, has been cancelled because of opposition from HSUS and local humane groups.

The Portuguese bullfight, as it is called, is basically a charade of a traditional bullfight. The toreador with his cape and the picadors mounted on horseback are all present to tease the bull to anger, then deftly escape its charges. However, the bull is not stabbed with lances, nor killed at the end of the fight.

HSUS was informed of the event by John Walsh of the International Society for the Protection of Animals. According to Walsh, the promoter had previously attempted to set up bullfights in Canada, but had been prevented from doing so by the Ontario Humane Society.

HSUS Investigator Marc Paulhus flew to Niagara Falls and met with Tom Collins of the Erie County SPCA, Mary Brookover of the Niagara County SPCA, Frank Rogers of the State Humane Association, ASPCA investigator Ron

Storm, and Lynn Tyler of the Rochester Humane Society. All were working to stop the fight.

Bullfights are illegal under New York law, but when the group met with the promoter, the promoter claimed his bullfight would be humane, and no different from rodeo, for which the law provides a specific exemption. Paulhus warned the promoter that the legal interpretation of his acts would have to be decided in court, where he would surely end up if he went ahead with the planned bullfight.

Paulhus next informed the manager of the Convention Center that spectators at a bullfight may also be in violation of the law. When the manager realized how a public announcement of possible prosecution of spectators could adversely affect ticket sales, he told the promoter the Convention Center would not hold the event. Loss of the Convention Center site was the final blow to the promoter, forcing him to cancel the bullfight altogether. ■

## READER SURVEY RESULTS

In the winter issue of The HSUS News, we asked you to complete and return to us a questionnaire. The return was overwhelming, with 23 percent of you responding.

In addition to answering the questions asked, many of you went further to suggest new approaches to old problems, and to offer help in any number of areas. Here is a composite profile of the people who read The HSUS News:

**YOUR AGE** 54 percent of you are between the ages of 25 and 49, while 32 percent are over age 50. Mean age: 44

**SEX** 67 percent of you are female; and, 33 percent are male.

**YOUR FAMILY SIZE** Almost 30 percent of you are living alone; 40 percent of you live with one other person.

**YOUR JOB** More than 14 percent of you are homemakers; 12 percent are retired; 11 percent are professional workers; 10 percent are educators; 9 percent are office workers; and, 8 percent are in sales.

**WHERE YOU LIVE** 34 percent of you live in the city; 28 percent in suburbs; 23 percent in small towns; and, 15 percent in rural areas.

**EDUCATION** Three out of four of you have attended college and 49 percent are college graduates.

**INCOME** Three out of four of you have family incomes of more than \$15,000 a year. The mean income is \$25,800.

**PET OWNERSHIP** 84 percent of you are pet owners. Of that group, 33 percent own dogs, 32 percent own cats; and, 35 percent own both. 79 percent of those pets have been sterilized.

**YOU ARE A JOINER** More than 70 percent of you belong to other animal welfare organizations. Two out of five of you do animal welfare volunteer work.

**YOU ARE CONCERNED** Almost two-thirds of you have written to a member of Congress or a state legislator in the past year. Most often it was about an animal welfare issue. In addition, 78 percent of you responded that you'd like more Close-up or Special reports on timely issues. Your desire to be informed indicates a sincere interest and willingness to participate in the resolution of animal problems.

**YOUR OPINION** Many of you noted how difficult it is to set priorities where animal suffering is involved. You will notice in the rankings below that humane education is high on the list, perhaps because it deals with all the issues.

Percentage	Topic
23.2	Dog/Cat Overpopulation
15.5	Hunting/trapping
13.4	Humane education
11.8	Animal Shelters
10.2	Biomedical research
8.9	Enforcement of Federal Laws
8.6	Marine mammals
5.5	Animal transportation
1.3	Animals in competitive events
1.1	Animals in entertainment

The results of this study have given HSUS a clearer picture of who you are, how you feel about the issues, how involved you want to be, how in touch we are with your interests, and how well we are communicating with you.

Thank you for participating in this worthwhile project. ■



# How To:

## Help neglected horses by Derry Sampey

*There* are over 8.5 million horses in the United States, up more than two million from the United States Department of Agriculture's 1971 count.

As the horse and pony population increases, so does the number of incidents involving neglect and abuse of these animals. Much of the neglect is unintentional, but that does not excuse it or change its tragic consequences.

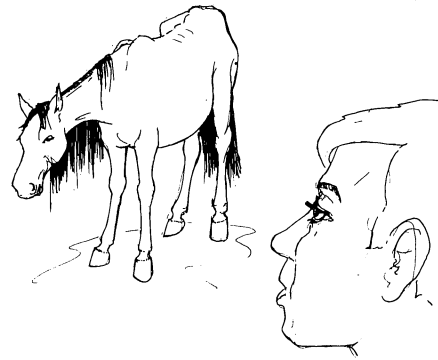
Exactly what happens to cause an owner to neglect his horse in the first place? Usually, the answer boils down to sheer ignorance concerning horses and their needs. Many people see a horse as a sophisticated sort of toy with no real work in its upkeep. Reality does not settle in until after they have brought the horse home and the "new" begins to wear off. By that time, the horse's chances of successfully surviving the relationship are considerably diminished.

There are many reasons why owning a horse does not turn out to be as much "fun" as people thought it would. Too often, the prospective horse owner is not aware of the cost of feed, hoof and medical care, and the incidentals needed to keep a horse healthy. He soon finds out it takes more money than he imagined to maintain his horse. Or, sometimes an owner will grow tired of daily feeding chores, particularly if they involve driving. And, if the horse was bought for children, they often lose interest when they find out there is work involved.

In many instances, the new horse is not well broken, and the owner not wise in the way of horses. At the least, the owner becomes discouraged in his unskilled attempts to handle what quickly turns into a stubborn, defiant animal. Or worse, the owner is in-

jured by the horse and feels he must "get even" for what he considers a deliberate act of hostility on the part of the horse. Whatever the specific circumstances, the owner suddenly realizes that owning a horse can be expensive, time consuming, and sometimes dangerous. At this point, things begin to go badly for the horse.

Bored or annoyed, the owner leaves the horse alone. Maybe he tries to sell or give it away, but cannot. Or maybe he's one of those people who enjoys bragging to everyone about their horses, although they do nothing with them. Whatever the reason, he keeps the horse, but begins operating on the "out of sight, out of mind" theory.



*Usually* the horse ends up in a pasture somewhere with other horses in the same predicament. None of them receives much, if any, attention. They aren't fed, and depending on the season and the location there may not be enough grass to eat. In some parts of the country grass alone is not sufficient nutrition. Visits from a blacksmith or a veterinarian are non-existent. Injuries are left unattended and, drawing flies, they often become infected. There is no shade and no shelter. Water is

rusty or dirty when there is water, and the weeds are choked with pieces of wire and trash.

How many times have you driven or ridden by this kind of situation and become angry, but didn't know how to help? Actually, before anything can be done, the horses need to be looked at objectively, and not just at their rough coats and shaggy manes and tails. The following are some of the questions that will probably be asked should you decide to report the horses to the local animal welfare organization: Are the horses actually in a starving condition, or are they just thinner than you would like to see them? Do they have access to clean water? Are there untreated wounds or sores? Are they tied up short, or are they tied out in the sun all day? You'll need some answers, so look the situation over carefully.

If you conclude the horses are not as badly off as they first appeared, is that the end of it? Definitely not! Since they were sorry looking enough to attract your attention in the first place, their dilemma could worsen at any time. You should find out who owns the pasture or the horses, and see if some friendly advice on horse care will solve the problem. If no one is interested in your advice, you should still, by all means, keep a sharp eye on those horses!

But what should you do if you believe that the horses are starving or suffering? Again, try to work with the person in charge by offering helpful suggestions. It's possible that ignorance about horses is the reason for the neglect. But if your advice is not welcome, you will have to take other steps. Get your camera and take some pictures of the horses, if you can. Be certain that you do NOT trespass while doing so! Also, do NOT attempt to force your way onto the property

and rescue the horses. If you do, you will most likely end up in jail where you can't help anyone.



*You* are now ready to contact your local humane society or animal control agency. Its phone number should be listed. Hopefully, you have the names of the people responsible for either the horses or the pasture. If you were able to get photographs of the horses, that's a real bonus. But at the very least, you should have ready the address or a description of the location of the barn or pasture where the horses are.

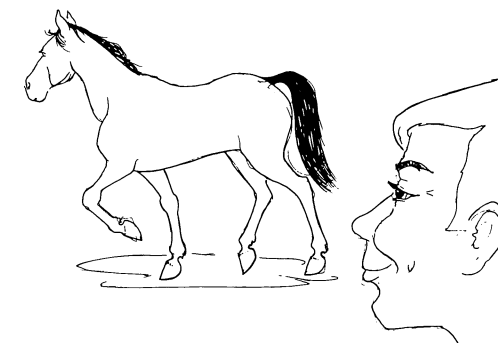
When you make your call, ask for the animal cruelty investigator, and be sure to write down his or her name for future reference. Explain the situation to the investigator, and give him or her the names and the location. Tell about the photos if you have them. Call back in a week or so to see what, if any, progress has been made. If the organization is a good one, that should be the end of your involvement and the end of the horses' suffering.

If, however, the shelter is not familiar with or particularly interested in horse investigation, you may have to push a little to get results. Officials

*Derry Sampey is a volunteer investigator in horse cases for the Orlando Humane Society in Florida. She has ridden and shown horses all her life, and is a free-lance writer with a syndicated column in a dozen horse-related publications around the country.*

sometimes hesitate to become involved in horse cases for some fairly good reasons: horse transportation is not easily obtained; most shelters are set up to handle small animals and have no horse facilities; horses are difficult to adopt out; and, getting a horse fat and healthy again can be costly. Also, impounding a horse often results in a court fight, and neglect charges against owners can be difficult to prove without expert witnesses. Solutions to these problems are available, however, so stick to your guns!

Now, what do you do if the local society or animal control agency drags its feet, or even balks at following up on your complaint? Your first move should be to enlist the support of other horse people, perhaps local trainers, breeders, and riding club members. Then, this group can visit the society or agency office, or attend a board meeting and use pressure, along with extending offers of assistance. Many societies and agencies do not have anyone qualified to investigate a horse case, and will probably welcome knowledgeable volunteers. Let it be known that you do not intend to back down. Begin by offering reasonable solutions to their problems. You will probably be pleasantly surprised by their reaction!



*Next* you must begin to organize and put your solutions into effect. There should be people in your group who can help with transporting horses to be impounded. And someone among you surely has a barn or a pasture where the horses can stay until permanent arrangements are made. Encourage local business and civic organizations to chip in for veterinary and farrier costs. Hold a horse show or gymkhana to raise funds. Urge feed stores to donate some supplies to get you started. If your organization meets various not-for-profit standards, then you can inform givers their donations are tax deductible!

Bring your story to the attention of the public by contacting area newspapers and radio and television stations to let them know what you are trying to do. Consider putting together a program for school and civic club presentations, sponsored by the local society. This is an excellent chance to educate the public to the care and attention horses need. By doing so, you can probably prevent a lot of impulsive horse buying in the future as well as focus attention on the current problem of neglected horses.

The group you have formed does not have to stop with working at a local level. Offer to help other communities set up organizations to work against horse neglect. Urge your state legislators to pass stricter animal cruelty laws with harsher penalties for those violating them. Keep in mind that a neglected horse is at the mercy of its owner; it cannot leave home when someone treats it cruelly. Such a horse is helpless without you and others who care enough to make an effort, so don't let these horses down. ■

# books

Reviewed by  
Guy R. Hodge

## THE PLAGUE DOGS

Richard Adams (Alfred A. Knopf, \$10.95)

The heroes of this bestselling novel are two canine refugees from an animal experimentation laboratory in England. Snitter, a black-and-white fox terrier, has been subjected to drastic brain surgery while his companion, a large black mongrel named Rowf, has been repeatedly immersed in water and then revived. With their lives certain to be forfeited in quasi-scientific studies, the dogs escape from confinement. A newspaper reporter accuses the dogs of being carriers of bubonic plague. Snitter and Rowf become the target of a nationwide hunt in which all of England is roused against these victims of science. With the help of a friendly fox, the dogs begin an adventure that captures the heart and the imagination of the reader.

Adams adeptly employs his skill at anthropomorphism in imparting to his animal characters the powers of speech and rational thought. Adams has an almost magical ability to think the way readers will presume that animals must think. His canine characters are real and believable. The reader is treated to the same animal's-eye view of life that was so successfully employed in Adam's first novel—*Watership Down*.

Many literary critics insist *The Plague Dogs* is a satire in which the plot is merely a device for the author to comment on social institutions, moral dilemmas, and the inherent cruelty of man. Adams has defended his writing in statements which suggest that he is genuinely concerned about the plight of research animals. Despite the controversy, *The Plague Dogs* remains a powerful sermon on animal slavery in the name of biomedical research and testing.

## ANIMALS AND MEN

Kenneth Clark (William Morrow & Company, \$19.95)

Man's diverse and often paradoxical relationship with animals is chronicled in art. Yet, it is only within the current decade that scholars have begun to study the interaction of men and animals through a systematic examination of paintings and sculptures.

Lord Kenneth Clark, a renowned art historian, has authored a lavishly illustrated, engaging introduction to the history of man's relationship to the animal kingdom as reflected in Western art. In the written text, Lord Clark pursues the thesis that a dual relationship of love and wor-

# The Plague Dogs

a novel by

## Richard Adams



ship, enmity and fear, has persisted between men and animals since prehistory.

Literary critics are heralding *Animals and Men* as the first significant study of the animal in art. For the lover of animal art, this book will be a cherished addition to a library collection.

## THE WAR ANIMALS: The Training and Use of Animals as Weapons of War

Robert E. Lubow (Doubleday, \$7.95)

Throughout history horses and dogs have been an integral part of weapons arsenals. The twentieth century witnessed a substantial decline in the military use of animals as mechanized weapons took over. Unfortunately, during the past thirty years, there has been a renewal of interest in animals as weapons of war. As a result of our new knowledge of animal behavior and the ingenuity of science, the current resurgence of interest in animal weapons is unsurpassed in sophistication or in the hazard to animal life. Animals today are being taught to carry explosives, to guide missiles, and to deliver bombs. Dr. Robert Lubow is a Professor of Experimental Psychology who has assumed a major role in developing advanced techniques for training animals for military purposes. *The War Animals* is provocative and alarming reading.

Observation of the 1978 International Science and Engineering Fair (ISEF) revealed that the overuse and misuse of animals in science projects continues, in spite of relentless opposition from HSUS. Mice, birds, rabbits, and dogs were some of the animals whose lives were taken in questionable "scientific" experiments.

Andrea Ward, of HSUS' Institute for the Study of Animal Problems, attended the ISEF for the second year in a row, and was again appalled to find teenagers, supposedly guided by responsible adults, performing complex and repetitive experiments on live animals.

One experiment particularly drew her attention because it was virtually the same as a project she had seen the year before, done by the same young man. It involved anesthetizing dogs, then bleeding them almost to death to discover the effects of hemorrhagic shock. Since these effects had been discovered long ago, and could be found in textbooks, nothing new was being added to scientific knowledge by this experiment.

According to Ward, "Few exhibits involving animals really demonstrated a scientific endeavor. I talked to several students and found that many couldn't explain why they were using a particular animal, or what alternative methods, such as tissue cultures, there might be for doing the experiment without animals. Most seemed to be simply following their teacher's recommendations."

The process of preparing projects for the science fair is supposed to be a learning experience for the students. Unfortunately, one of the things they are learning is the disregard for the lives of animals that characterizes much of the research community.

The science fair system functions like the Miss America contest, with hundreds of small, local fairs selecting and sending finalists to the International Fair. The local fairs are sponsored by local organizations which may or may not adhere to the ISEF rules. Thus, the local fairs may be even more lenient in their restrictions on animal use than the ISEF. Ward attended several local fairs in the Washington, D.C. area, and urges HSUS members to do the same in their areas. "It is quite possible to have some impact for the animals at the local fair level," said Ward. "Express your concern to the sponsoring organization that sets the rules. Don't try to argue the scientific validity of the experiments if you're not a scientist, but point out that some states, like

California, do not allow animals to be used at all in science fairs, but still manage to send finalists to the ISEF." HSUS has available "Guiding Principles for the Use of Animals in Elementary and Secondary Education" that you may want to pass on to the local fair sponsors.

The ISEF is sponsored primarily by Science Services, Inc., a non-profit corporation that aims "to communicate new developments in science and its application to the nonscientist and to the scientist out of his own field." It was apparent to Ward this "communication" was limited when it came to animal experiments.

Students at the fair set up display booths with pictures, graphs, and written explanations of their experiments. The judges see all these materials, then the exhibits are opened to the general public. When the public views the display booths, all photographs of animals being cut open, injected, confined, or otherwise used in the experiment have been removed. One wonders why, if Science Services is so convinced of the value and validity of these experiments, they are afraid to let the public see the full display in all its gory detail?

Prizes are awarded by a long list of organizations, including professional associations (such as the American Chemical Society or the American Medical Association), corporations (Eastman Kodak, General Motors, etc.) and agencies of the U.S. Government (including the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the National Park Service.) In fact, the young man who bled dogs received an award from the U.S. Army. His prize is a two-week trip to Japan to attend the Japan Student Science Awards Program.

The responsibility for allowing this abuse of animals in the name of science rests with Science Services, who sets the rules, and with the teachers and advisors who are supposed to guide the students in preparing their projects, and with participating organizations that give awards for studies practicing cruel techniques. It is particularly objectionable to humanitarians when in many instances taxpayers' money is used to teach cruelty to youngsters.

HSUS will continue to monitor the science fair system and press for stricter rules for animal use, or the elimination of animal use in any of the fairs. ■

**Cruelty  
At  
Science  
Fairs  
Continue**



# MOVING?

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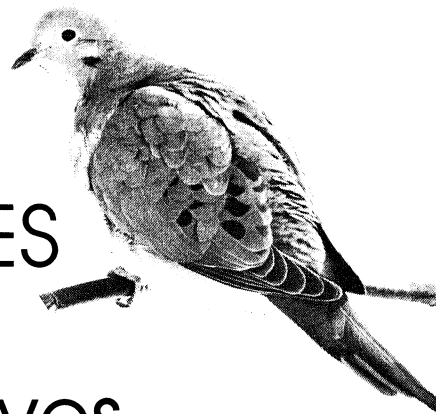
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## ANIMAL PROTECTION CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN BERLIN

The 8th World Congress for Animal Protection organized by the World Federation for the Protection of Animals, will be held in West Berlin from September 26-29, 1978. The theme of the Congress, "Animal Protection—Ethical Imperative and Economic Reality" will be carried through in work sessions on animals in farming, transportation, and slaughter, laboratory animals, pet population control, and shelter management, and international animal legislation.

HSUS' President John A. Hoyt, and Director of the Institute for the Study of Animal Problems Dr. Michael Fox will be among the main speakers. For more information on the Congress, please write the WFPA Secretariat at Dreikonigstrasse 37, 8002 Zurich, Switzerland.

## DR. HENRY WEBER DIES Led Fight To Save Mourning Doves



Henry M. Weber, MD, founder of the Committee for Dove Protection, recently passed away in Laguna Hills, California. Dr. Weber would have been 82 on June 21. Dr. Weber had been active in animal welfare activities since the 1950s. He served on the board of directors of the Defenders of Wildlife and as president of the Coachella Valley Humane Society located near Palm Springs, California.

An active member of The HSUS, Dr. Weber and his wife Viola were effective workers in the former California branch of The HSUS. Dr. Weber served for 24 years in the United States Navy Medical Corps. He served in China, Cuba, Ha-

waii, and The U.S.A. before retiring as a Commander.

Dr. Weber's major humane work centered on the protection of mourning doves. He was actively working on reclassifying the doves to song birds and reducing the hunting season when he died. Because of his work, the massive slaughtering of mourning doves was reduced.

On learning of Dr. Weber's death, HSUS President John A. Hoyt noted that, "Dr. Weber was one of those zealous, dedicated humanitarians who made an indelible mark on the animal welfare movement."



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## Cruelty to Wild Horses Page 2

HSUS and American Horse Protection Association sue Dept. of Interior over mismanagement of and cruelty to wild horses in Nevada



## Zoo Stories Page 4

Four U.S. city zoos investigated following complaints of poor management or cruelty.



## Tuna-Dolphin Update Page 6

Tuna-Dolphin situation reviewed and brought up to date. Reader's opinions sought on continuation of tuna boycott.



## Cruel Pet Dealer Exposed Page 12

HSUS Great Lakes Representative investigates and signs complaint against pet shop operator alleged to be responsible for death of puppies.



## Death at Coursing Tracks Page 14

Efforts by humanitarians ends use of live rabbits at public coursing meets.

## DEPARTMENTS

President's Perspective .....	1
HSUS Christmas Cards .....	5
HSUS Annual Conference ...	11
Around the Regions .....	18
Law Notes .....	21
Federal Report .....	22
News Reader Survey	
Results .....	2
How To: .....	2
Books .....	3
1979 Calendars .....	3